

The Sun

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1894.

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 DAILY, Per Month, \$3.00
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 THE SUN, New York City.

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LEGAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Press have secured a new office at 110 Nassau street, where they will publish their news in a more convenient and accessible place.

The magnitude of the Republican victory is expressed in figures in another part of this morning's SUN. The party has made decided gains from East to West. It has increased its power in Massachusetts, has brought Connecticut back to the party fold, has elected its Congressmen in Rhode Island, has swept everything before it in the hitherto Democratic State of New York, carrying the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, electing the lower branch of the Legislature, and making great gains in its Congress delegation. It has put Delaware in doubt, has secured an even greater victory in Ohio than that which put McKinley in the Governor's chair, has swept Illinois as by a whirlwind, and at this writing is continuing its triumphant march across the prairies and over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific slope.

The author of the Wilson bill has been defeated for reelection, and a large number of Congressmen who favored the income tax will remain at home.

Dearest Than Ever!

Dearest than ever is DAVID B. HILL to the untiring, fearless, indomitable Democracy of New York!

He has made the greatest political fight witnessed in this land since ANDREW JACKSON encountered and defeated the United States Bank and the money power, more than half a century ago. He has made it indisputably, heretofore, unpromisingly.

He has proved himself the bravest, ablest, and stoutest champion of Democratic ideas and policies. He has established himself as the true chief of the National Democratic party.

The situation is not a joyful one for the Democracy or for HILL; but the future has ample opportunities of recovery and development; and the glory of consistency and fidelity will be theirs who remain true to the principles of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, and TILDEN.

The Next Mayor.

The decisive question Mr. WILLIAM L. STORCK will have to answer by practical demonstration is, Has he got sense? If he is merely a lucky bubble of an overwhelming popular wave he will soon show the truth in office and collapse. If he is really a man of original understanding and force, and able of his own resources to direct the city's affairs after the extraordinary sentiment which made him Mayor has spent itself and is no longer sustaining him, no one will win greater glory from officeholding than he, and every one will wish him well.

But has he got sense? That is the great question.

In Spite of All His Efforts, His Prophecy Seems to Be Realized.

SENATOR HILL'S Speech on the Income Tax, in the Senate, on June 1, 1894.

This is a tax the imposition of which will drive New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut into the Republic which compromises every remaining principle; it is a tax the individual feature of which has not been recommended by any Democratic President or Secretary of the Treasury or Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and a tax suggested, advocated, and now persistently pushed by a majority which is temporarily in the saddle in this Congress, and is driving the Democratic party with reckless and headlong speed into the abyss of political ruin.

The most disastrous defeat ever experienced by the Democratic party in Oregon was the result of the effort to substitute a new-fangled populist principle for the good old principles of true Democracy. Here and now I venture the prediction that the same result will follow the same effort everywhere.

If a Democratic Congress is to be permitted to repudiate well-established Democratic principles, and to enunciate new ones without the sanction of a National Convention, and to compel their support as a test of party fealty, we may next expect to hear of the adoption of a tariff or appropriation bill of HENRY GEORGE's single-tax theory, or a provision abolishing all Custom Houses and resorting to direct Federal taxation instead of a tariff for revenue, or providing for the assumption of Government control and management of all the telegraphs, railroads, and banks of the country, or the adoption of any other wild and visionary scheme of socialism, paternalism, or populism which the majority may see fit to sanction.

I cannot follow such leadership, which shifts and turns and temporizes on every public question, which compromises every well-established Democratic principle for which the party contended when out of power; which stands ready to adopt every passing issue of the hour; which surrenders principle for expediency, and pursues no consistent course from one year to another. If political success of my party is only to be purchased by such methods and such sacrifices, I prefer defeat and the preservation of my self-respect.

If this is true Democracy, I want none of it. If this is the best leadership which we can present in this great crisis, for one who declines to follow it, I prefer to stand with JEFFERSON, JACKSON, and TILDEN in opposition to all income taxes and direct Federal taxation, but in favor of a revenue for Federal purposes and direct taxation for State purposes. I repudiate the spurious Democracy of these modern apostles and prophets who are part Mugwump, part Populist, and the least part Democrat, who seek to lead us astray after false gods, false theories, and false methods.

It seems to have been regarded as more important that there should be a victory for an income tax than for a tariff reform. Hence tariff reform has been sacrificed by its supposed friends. Democratic principles have been battered away for Populist principles.

I believe that a most serious mistake is liable to be committed in the course which

it is said the majority here now contemplate, a mistake which may prove fatal to Democratic success for many years to come; a mistake which fritters away all for which we have struggled in the long years past; a mistake upon the very threshold of power; a mistake which will forfeit the confidence of the people.

The Mote and the Beam.

The testimony before the LEWIS committee as to extortion and blackmail by the police, has come chiefly from men and women of character which awakens reasonable doubts of their stories. Moreover, it was brought out without the restraints of the rules of evidence established in legal proceedings, and without the criticism of cross-examination and objections of opposing counsel.

It has been made manifest to the public, however, that the corruption charged in this testimony has really existed, and that it has been widespread and systematic. Some of the witnesses, as, for instance, the merchants who had paid tribute to the police to permit them to violate municipal ordinances with impunity, are men whose unwilling testimony is entitled to belief; and their evidence, too, is really the most important, as revealing or suggesting the wide extent to which the demoralization of the police has been assisted by reputable members of the community, church members, and people moving in the circles of society which are supposed to be more generally controlled by a high moral standard than any other.

When the police found that such men were ready to corrupt them with bribes, it is not surprising that they grew to look upon the whole system of extortion, of protection of crime and vice and lawlessness in return for the payment of hush money, as at least an excusable development. Even if respectability did not teach them to take bribes for saving criminality from punishment, it encouraged them in the practice. If the moral sense of the part of the community represented by these bribing merchants could stand the strain, how could policemen be expected to be less cynical?

Moreover, the bribery from this source has continued for many years. It is not a practice of recent origin. Long ago it committed the respectability which practised it to justification of the whole system of bribery in all its ramifications, as a practical necessity. As long as a tolerable community would ruin their industry. But now we find that in spite of the close season lasting throughout the months of May, June, and July, in spite of the sixty-mile radius of protection around the Pribylov rookeries, and in spite, finally, of prohibiting the use of firearms in hunting the animals, the various vessels have returned with great catches. There have been differences in their luck or skill this year, as in other years, but the general result is felt to be gratifying.

All this is very well from Canada's point of view; but are the Paris regulations furnishing a proper degree of protection to the fur seal? Are such results for pelagic hunting compatible with the purpose the Paris regulations had in view? If the heavy catches of the schooners were due to a great increase in the seal herd, the case would be quite different. But there are no indications of such an increase. A letter from an officer of the Behring Sea fleet represented long ago that a visit to the seal islands showed that there were "not as many females there as last year, and the seals are evidently diminishing year by year." And naval officers who have lately returned from patrol fleet say that great numbers of seals lie on the surface of the sea beyond the belt around the Pribylov Islands, where the hunters have killed many of them. One officer has just been quoted as even predicting the extermination of the animals within five years, if the present rate of slaughter is kept up.

This, then, is what occurs under the Paris regulations. Perhaps there is some exaggeration in the reports of the ravages of the pelagic hunters; but at least if the Victoria industry had been materially injured by the Paris restrictions, we should have heard a great outcry against them long before this. It seems plain that a more effective protection of seal life would have been secured if the Paris tribunal had refused to allow the pelagic sealer to resume his work on the 1st of August. Two full months of slaughter is thus allowed in Behring Sea; even the *modus vivendi* had shut it out altogether. Some of our representatives desired also to have the close season begin April 1 instead of May 1. But even if it should run from May 1 to Sept. 1 there would be some gain. The six-mile radius is not long enough. Our own vessels had studied the habits of the animals, and had decided that the mother seals sometimes feed 150 and even 200 miles from the rookeries, and urged a prohibited circle of at least 100 miles radius. Assuming that the rules were faithfully observed, and that there was no poaching within the area, the very fact that a single vessel could take 3,200 skins within forty days in Behring Sea is itself a strong indication that the circle of protection should be made larger.

The Paris tribunal certainly did something to avert the results which an unrestricted slaughter of the seals would have caused. But the question is whether it ought not to have done much more, and whether the Government at Washington is taking steps to secure more stringent regulations for the season of 1895.

Should Senators Be Chosen by the People?

By far the most important article in the November number of the *Forum* is that in which the proposed election of United States Senators by the people of a State instead of by its Legislature is discussed by ex-Senator GEORGE F. EDMUNDS of Vermont. His emphatic condemnation of the project should have great weight, both because he is known to be one of the soundest constitutional lawyers who in our day have sat in the Federal Senate, and because as a leading member of the Republican party, which is supposed to have inherited Federalist proclivities, he might have been expected to regard the project with disapproval. The removal of a bulwark of State rights.

Mr. EDMUNDS begins with pointing out that the constitutional provision for the choosing of two Senators from each State by its Legislature was devised after prolonged and anxious deliberation by the States that founded the Federal Government, as one of the corner stones of the structure necessary to secure the rights and safety of the States. Reviewing the debates in the Federal Convention of 1787, he shows that, among the various methods of choosing Senators suggested, the choosing of them by the people was included, but that the Committee of the Whole, after a mature consideration of the divers proposals, unanimously reported that "the members of the Senate ought to be chosen by the individual Legislatures." The report was at once accepted in the Convention, by a vote of nine States to two, and when the question again

came up, there does not appear to have been any difference of opinion regarding the wisdom of the method of electing Senators now embodied in the Constitution.

So much for the historical fact. Now for the justification of it. Mr. EDMUNDS contends that the Legislature instead of a popular election was adopted as necessary to the expression of the deliberate will of the State, in its character as such, represented in all its parts in the way in which its own State Constitution distributed power. We are reminded that the people of a State never elect either branch of their State Legislature by the popular vote of all the citizens on a general ticket; that step, according to the ex-Senator, will never be taken until the dream of the Socialist is realized. Such a mode of electing the members of a State Legislature would be merely the voice of an aggregation of mere numbers, regardless of intelligence, property, and business interests, as well as of the value of the geographical distribution of the parts of a State into communities substantially homogeneous. A recognition of the importance of such considerations led to the division of the States into Congress districts, which took place some fifty years ago.

The great number of them, about twenty, made the naturally grave and simple duty of voting difficult and disagreeable for the most intelligent mind and the dearest hand. It is time for another system when many voters are driven, as they were yesterday, to throw up their ballots in disgust and despair right before the ballot box.

Give us the old plan of voting, or relieve the present one of its most onerous objection by folding the ballots by machinery before giving them to the voter. There would be infinitely less trouble than there is now if we had only to open the folded ballots and after selecting those desired folded them on the ready-made lines. There could be no difficulty, and little expense either, in getting folding machines.

Canada's Big Seal Catch.

The people of the British Columbia are rejoicing over the season's work of their sealers, which has been one of extraordinary success. They have made, it appears, most remarkable catches in Behring Sea in spite of, or rather under, the Paris regulations, and one vessel, the *Triumph*, broke all records by a total of about 4,500 skins, of which 3,200 were taken in Behring Sea within a period of forty days. Their total catch for 1894 is given as 54,000; that of 1893 as 70,000, and that of 1894 as 95,049, breaking all records. These last figures, of course, include the catches in all waters.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER improves the occasion to say that he had always insisted that the Paris regulations would not prevent pelagic sealing from being profitable, and the result has proved that he was right. Some of the Victoria seal owners professed to believe that the season opened that the various prohibitions put in force against the sealers would ruin their industry. But now we find that in spite of the close season lasting throughout the months of May, June, and July, in spite of the sixty-mile radius of protection around the Pribylov rookeries, and in spite, finally, of prohibiting the use of firearms in hunting the animals, the various vessels have returned with great catches. There have been differences in their luck or skill this year, as in other years, but the general result is felt to be gratifying.

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The day would be incomplete without hearty congratulations to LEVI PARSONS MORRIS, the next Governor of the Empire State. No Republican could possibly enter that great office with better feeling toward him on the part of the defeated Democracy, and we can name no Republican either more likely to administer the Government with wisdom and justice, or more devoted to the interests of his constituents. Once again Mr. MORRIS has proved how all things come round to him who will but wait.

The election provides one cause for general rejoicing by Democrats and Republicans alike. The result is a complete reversal of the result of the election of 1892. The Republicans take the fruits of it, but Democrats must feel the sense of satisfaction all the same on the more important fact of a Populist failure in the State where they made their most ambitious and threatening fight.

The problem of nervousness was treated with a keen and intelligent grasp by the mixed congregation of Senators on Monday, without, however, any one giving the explanation which can be put in the most terse and accurate form. The special nervousness of this generation is because of too much work and too little play. We live too fast, in business, in politics, in reform, in labor of every sort. Let's take a brief rest.

It was on Nov. 7, 1861, that Rear Admiral JAMES EDWARD JOCETT, then a lieutenant, led one of those daring and successful cutting-out expeditions for which the United States navy is famous. While the sailing frigate *Albatross* was in the harbor of San Francisco, the *Albatross* volunteered to run into the harbor and destroy the Confederate steamer *General Rusk*, the latter mounting one 32-pounder. Leaving the *Santee* shortly before midnight, for forty men in the first and second launches, Lieut. JOCETT pulled boldly into the harbor, and the *Albatross* followed. The *Rusk*, when his boat grounded and was run into by the second launch, the noise of the collision discovering the party to the enemy. Seeing that it was impossible to carry the *Rusk*, Lieut. JOCETT made for the *Royal Yacht*, and although his approach was discovered while the *Albatross* was still in the harbor, the *Royal Yacht* was destroyed, and the *Albatross* had one man killed and 8 wounded.

On the same day a United States fleet, under Flag Officer SAMUEL FRANCIS DUPONT, attacked the Confederate forts defending the harbor of Fort Mifflin. It was on this occasion that the *Albatross* was again in the harbor, sailing in and out of the bay in the form of an ellipse, keeping up a terrific fire on the works while his vessels were constantly in motion, thereby destroying the enemy's aim. In three hours the Confederate forts were reduced to a heap of ruins and shortly afterward the enemy's batteries were silenced. The *Albatross* was again in the harbor, sailing in and out of the bay in the form of an ellipse, keeping up a terrific fire on the works while his vessels were constantly in motion, thereby destroying the enemy's aim. In three hours the Confederate forts were reduced to a heap of ruins and shortly afterward the enemy's batteries were silenced. 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